APPENDICES

A. Project Qualification Checklist (§ 23-1-110, MCA)
B. State Historic Preservation Office (cultural clearance)
C. Best Management Practices for Fishing Access Sites
D. Species of Concern (Montana Natural Heritage Program)
E. Montana Office of Tourism Report
F. Preliminary Concept Site Plan

Appendix A. Project Qualification Checklist (§ 23-1-110, MCA)

23-1-110 MCA
PROJECT QUALIFICATION CHECKLIST

Date: April 20, 2015 **Person Reviewing:** Renee Lemon

Project Location: Kohrs Bend FAS is located between the Upper Clark Fork River and Interstate 90 approximately 7 miles north of Deer Lodge, Montana in Powell County (Figures 1 and 2). The FAS is in Township 9 North, Range 9 West, Sections 28 and 33.

Description of Proposed Work: Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks proposes to improve the Kohrs Bend FAS in two phases. Phase 1 includes improvements to the existing gravel roads and parking spaces, as well as installation of an additional 14 parking spaces, a gravel boat ramp, concrete latrine with walking path, security gate, and fencing with turnstiles and a cattle guard. Phase 2 is replacing existing riprap along a section of the Upper Clark Fork River with a more natural method of streambank stabilization.

The following checklist is intended to be a guide for determining whether a proposed development or improvement is of enough significance to fall under 23-1-110 rules. (Please check □ all that apply and comment as necessary.)

[X] A. New roadway or trail built over undisturbed land?
Comments: A gravel road leading to a gravel boat ramp and gravel walking paths leading to a latrine would be built over previously undisturbed land. This disturbance would impact soils and vegetation, and could temporarily increase the risk for noxious weeds. In the longer term, the improvements would designate areas for use, reducing overall disturbance at the site.

[ ] B. New building construction (buildings <100 sf and vault latrines exempt)?
Comments: No buildings would be constructed.

[X] C. Any excavation of 20 c.y. or greater?
Comments: Yes, for the parking areas, roads, and walking paths.

[X] D. New parking lots built over undisturbed land or expansion of existing lot that increases parking capacity by 25% or more?
Comments: Two new parking areas with an additional 14 parking spaces would be constructed over undisturbed land. This disturbance would impact soils and vegetation, and could temporarily increase the risk for noxious weeds. In the longer term, the improvements would designate areas for use and properly dispose of sewage, reducing overall disturbance at the site.

[ ] E. Any new shoreline alteration that exceeds a double wide boat ramp or handicapped fishing station?
Comments: The proposal is for a single wide boat ramp. Existing riprap along a section of the Upper Clark Fork River would be replaced with a more natural method for streambank stabilization, but this would impact an existing shoreline alteration.

[X] F. Any new construction into lakes, reservoirs, or streams?

Comments: Proposed construction of the gravel boat ramp and streambank stabilization will occur partially within the Upper Clark Fork River. FWP will obtain the necessary permits and follow the *Best Management Practices for Fishing Access Sites* (Appendix C.)

[ ] G. Any new construction in an area with National Registry quality cultural artifacts (as determined by State Historical Preservation Office)?
Comments: No (Appendix B.)

[ ] H. Any new above ground utility lines?
Comments: No

[ ] I. Any increase or decrease in campsites of 25% or more of an existing number of campsites?
Comments: There is no camping at this site.

[X] J. Proposed project significantly changes the existing features or use pattern; including effects of a series of individual projects?
Comments: The proposed improvements would significantly benefit the Kohrs Bend FAS and provide the facilities needed for the anticipated increase in users. In conjunction with other proposed improvements to fishing access sites along the Upper Clark Fork River, there will be increased opportunities for recreational use.

If any of the above are checked, 23-1-110 MCA rules apply to this proposed work and should be documented on the MEPA/HB495 CHECKLIST. Refer to MEPA/HB495 Cross Reference Summary for further assistance.

APPENDIX B. State Historic Preservation Office (cultural clearance)

From: Murdo, Damon
Sent: Tuesday, April 14, 2015 3:53 PM
To: Mangum, Bardell
Subject: RE: Kohrs Bend and Bearmouth FAS File Search

Big Sky. Big Land. Big History.
Montana
Historical Society
April 14, 2015

Bardell Mangum
MT FWP
PO Box 200701
Helena MT 59620-0701

RE: KOHR'S BEND FISHING ACCESS SITE IMPROVEMENTS. SHPO Project #: 2015041402

Dear Mr. Mangum:

I have conducted a cultural resource file search for the above-cited project located in Section 28, T9N R9W. According to our records there have been no previously recorded sites within the designated search locale. We do have one previously conducted cultural resource inventory done in the area.

It is SHPO's position that any structure over fifty years of age is considered historic and is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If any structures are to be altered and are over fifty years old we would recommend that they be recorded and a determination of their eligibility be made.

Based on this previous inventory we feel that there is a low likelihood cultural properties will be impacted. We, therefore, feel that a recommendation for a cultural resource inventory is unwarranted at this time. However, should cultural materials be inadvertently discovered during this project we would ask that our office be contacted and the site investigated.

If you have any further questions or comments you may contact me at (406) 444-7767 or by e-mail at dmurdo@mt.gov. I have attached an invoice for the file search. Thank you for consulting with us.

Sincerely,

Damon Murdo
Cultural Records Manager
State Historic Preservation Office

File: FWP/FISH/2015

APPENDIX C. Best Management Practices for Fishing Access Sites

MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

10-02-02; Updated May 1, 2008

I. ROADS

A. Road Planning and location

1. Minimize the number of roads constructed at the FAS through comprehensive road planning, recognizing foreseeable future uses.

    a. Use existing roads, unless use of such roads would cause or aggravate an erosion problem.

2. Fit the road to the topography by locating roads on natural benches and following natural contours. Avoid long, steep road grades and narrow canyons.

3. Locate roads on stable geology, including well-drained soils and rock formations that tend to dip into the slope. Avoid slumps and slide-prone areas characterized by steep slopes, highly weathered bedrock, clay beds, concave slopes, hummocky topography, and rock layers that dip parallel to the slope. Avoid wet areas, including seeps, wetlands, wet meadows, and natural drainage channels.

4. Minimize the number of stream crossings.

    a. Choose stable stream crossing sites. "Stable" refers to streambanks with erosion-resistant materials and in hydrologically safe spots.

B. Road Design

1. Design roads to the minimum standard necessary to accommodate anticipated use and equipment. The need for higher engineering standards can be alleviated through proper road-use management. "Standard" refers to road width.

2. Design roads to minimize disruption of natural drainage patterns. Vary road grades to reduce concentrated flow in road drainage ditches, culverts, and on fill slopes and road surfaces.

C. Drainage from Road Surface

1. Provide adequate drainage from the surface of all permanent and temporary roads. Use outsloped, insloped or crowned roads, installing proper drainage features. Space road drainage features so peak flow on road surface or in ditches will not exceed their capacity.

    a. Outsloped roads provide means of dispersing water in a low-energy flow from the road surface. Outsloped roads are appropriate when fill slopes are stable, drainage will not flow directly into stream channels, and transportation safety can be met.

    b. For insloped roads, plan ditch gradients steep enough, generally greater than 2%, but less than 8%, to prevent sediment deposition and ditch erosion. The steeper gradients may be suitable for more stable soils; use the lower gradients for less stable soils.

    c. Design and install road surface drainage features at adequate spacing to control erosion; steeper gradients require more frequent drainage features. Properly constructed drain dips can be an economical method of road surface drainage. Construct drain dips deep enough into the sub-grade so that traffic will not obliterate them.

2. For ditch relief/culverts, construct stable catch basins at stable angles. Protect the inflow end of cross-drain culverts from plugging and armor if in erodible soil. Skewing ditch relief culverts 20 to 30 degrees toward the inflow from the ditch will improve inlet efficiency.

3. Provide energy dissipators (rock piles, slash, log chunks, etc.) where necessary to reduce erosion at outlet of drainage features. Cross-drains, culverts, water bars, dips, and other drainage structures should not discharge onto erodible soils or fill slopes without outfall protection.

4. Route road drainage through adequate filtration zones, or other sediment-settling structures. Install road drainage features above stream crossings to route discharge into filtration zones before entering a stream.

D. Construction/Reconstruction

1. Stabilize erodible, exposed soils by seeding, compacting, riprapping, benching, mulching, or other suitable means.

2. At the toe of potentially erodible fill slopes, particularly near stream channels, pile slash in a row parallel to the road to trap sediment. When done concurrently with road construction, this is one method to effectively control sediment movement and it also provides an economical way of disposing of roadway slash. Limit the height, width and length of these "slash filter windrows" so not to impede wildlife movement. Sediment fabric fences or other methods may be used if effective.

3. Construct cut and fill slopes at stable angles to prevent sloughing and subsequent erosion.

4. Avoid incorporating potentially unstable woody debris in the fill portion of the road prism. Where possible, leave existing rooted trees or shrubs at the toe of the fill slope to stabilize the fill.

5. Place debris, overburden, and other waste materials associated with construction and maintenance activities in a location to avoid entry into streams. Include these waste areas in soil stabilization planning for the road.

6. When using existing roads, reconstruct only to the extent necessary to provide adequate drainage and safety; avoid disturbing stable road surfaces. Consider abandoning existing roads when their use would aggravate erosion.

E. Road Maintenance

1. Grade road surfaces only as often as necessary to maintain a stable running surface and to retain the original surface drainage.

2. Maintain erosion control features through periodic inspection and maintenance, including cleaning dips and cross-drains, repairing ditches, marking culvert inlets to aid in location, and clearing debris from culverts.

3. Avoid cutting the toe of cut slopes when grading roads, pulling ditches, or plowing snow.

4. Avoid using roads during wet periods if such use would likely damage the road drainage features. Consider gates, barricades or signs to limit use of roads during wet periods.

II. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES (parking areas, campsites, trails, ramps, restrooms)

A. Site Design

1. Design a site that best fits the topography, soil type, and stream character, while minimizing soil disturbance and economically accomplishing recreational objectives. Keep roads and parking lots at least 50 feet from water; if closer, mitigate with vegetative buffers as necessary.

2. Locate foot trails to avoid concentrating runoff and provide breaks in grade as needed. Locate trails and parking areas away from natural drainage systems and divert runoff to stable areas. Limit the grade of trails on unstable, saturated, highly erosive, or easily compacted soils

3. Scale the number of boat ramps, campsites, parking areas, bathroom facilities, etc. to be commensurate with existing and anticipated needs. Facilities should not invite such use that natural features will be degraded.

4. Provide adequate barriers to minimize off-road vehicle use

B. Maintenance: Soil Disturbance and Drainage

1. Maintenance operations minimize soil disturbance around parking lots, swimming areas and campsites, through proper placement and dispersal of such facilities or by reseeding disturbed ground. Drainage from such facilities should be promoted through proper grading.

2. Maintain adequate drainage for ramps by keeping side drains functional or by maintaining drainage of road surface above ramps or by crowning (on natural surfaces).

3. Maintain adequate drainage for trails. Use mitigating measures, such as water bars, wood chips, and grass seeding, to reduce erosion on trails.

4. When roads are abandoned during reconstruction or to implement site-control, they must be reseeded and provided with adequate drainage so that periodic maintenance is not required.

III. RAMPS AND STREAM CROSSINGS

A. Legal Requirements

1. Relevant permits must be obtained prior to building bridges across streams or boat ramps. Such permits include the SPA 124 permit, the COE 404 permit, and the DNRC Floodplain Development Permit.

B. Design Considerations

1. Placement of boat ramp should be such that boats can load and unload with out difficulty and the notch in the bank where the ramp was placed does not encourage bank erosion. Extensions of boat ramps beyond the natural bank can also encourage erosion.

2. Adjust the road grade or provide drainage features (e.g. rubber flaps) to reduce the concentration of road drainage to stream crossings and boat ramps. Direct drainage flow through an adequate filtration zone and away from the ramp or crossing through the use of gravel side-drains, crowning (on natural surfaces) or 30-degree angled grooves on concrete ramps.

3. Avoid unimproved stream crossings on permanent streams. On ephemeral streams, when a culvert or bridge is not feasible, locate drive-throughs on a stable, rocky portion of the stream channel.

4. Unimproved (non-concrete) ramps should only be used when the native soils are sufficiently gravelly or rocky to withstand the use at the site and to resist erosion.

C. Installation of Stream Crossings and Ramps

1. Minimize stream channel disturbances and related sediment problems during construction of road and installation of stream crossing structures. Do not place erodible material into stream channels. Remove stockpiled material from high water zones. Locate temporary construction bypass roads in locations where the stream course will have a minimal disturbance. Time the construction activities to protect fisheries and water quality.

2. Where ramps enter the stream channel, they should follow the natural streambed in order to avoid changing stream hydraulics and to optimize use of boat trailers.

3. Use culverts with a minimum diameter of 15 inches for permanent stream crossings and cross drains. Proper sizing of culverts may dictate a larger pipe and should be based on a 50-year flow recurrence interval. Install culverts to conform to the natural streambed and slope on all perennial streams and on intermittent streams that support fish or that provide seasonal fish passage. Place culverts slightly below normal stream grade to avoid culvert outfall barriers. Do not alter stream channels upstream from culverts, unless necessary to protect fill or to prevent culvert blockage. Armor the inlet and/or outlet with rock or other suitable material where needed.

4. Prevent erosion of boat ramps and the affected streambank through proper placement (so as to not catch the stream current) and hardening (riprap or erosion resistant woody vegetation).

5. Maintain a 1-foot minimum cover for culverts 18-36 inches in diameter, and a cover of one-third diameter for larger culverts to prevent crushing by traffic.

APPENDIX D. Species of Concern (Montana Natural Heritage Program)

MONTANA Natural Heritage Program
Natural Resource Information System
Montana State Library
PO Box 201800
Helena, MT 59620-1800
(406)444-3009 mtnhp@mt.gov

Species of Concern Data Report

Visit http://mtnhp.org for additional information.

Report Date: Wednesday, February 25, 2015

Ardea herodias

View Species in MT Field Guide

Common Name: Great Blue Heron
General Habitat: Riparian forest
Description: Birds
Mapping Delineation:
Confirmed nesting area buffered by a minimum distance of 6,500 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the areas commonly used for foraging near the breeding colony and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters.

Species Status

Click Status for Explanations

Natural Heritage Ranks:
State: S3
Global: G5

Federal Agency Status:
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service:
U.S. Forest Service:
U.S. Bureau of Land Management:

FWP CFWCS Tier: 3

MT PIF Code:

Species Occurrences

Species Occurence Map Label:	10103635		
First Observation Date:	04/03/2006	SO Number:	
Last Observation Date:	04/03/2006	Acreage:	32,799
Species Occurence Map Label:	10103634		
First Observation Date:	04/03/2010	SO Number:	
Last Observation Date:	04/03/2010	Acreage:	32,799
Species Occurence Map Label:	10103630		
First Observation Date:	04/16/2005	SO Number:	
Last Observation Date:	04/16/2005	Acreage:	32,799
Species Occurence Map Label:	10103633		
First Observation Date:	06/30/2009	SO Number:	
Last Observation Date:	05/22/2011	Acreage:	32,799

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

View Species in MT Field Guide

Common Name: Bald Eagle
General Habitat: Riparian forest
Description: Birds
Mapping Delineation:
Confirmed nesting area buffered by a minimum distance of 2,000 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the breeding territory and area commonly used for renesting and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters.

MONTANA Natural Heritage Program
Natural Resource Information System
Montana State Library
PO Box 201800
Helena, MT 59620-1800
(406)444-3009 mtnhp@mt.gov

Species of Concern Data Report

Visit http://mtnhp.org for additional information.

Report Date:
Wednesday, February 25, 2015

Species Status

Click Status for Explanations

Natural Heritage Ranks:

State: S4
Global: G5

FWP CFWCS Tier: 1

MT PIF Code: 2

Federal Agency Status:

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: DM; BGEPA; MBTA; BCC
U.S. Forest Service: SENSITIVE
U.S. Bureau of Land Management: SENSITIVE

Species Occurrences

Species Occurence Map Label: 10083882

First Observation Date: 03/01/2005
Last Observation Date: 09/01/2009
SO Number:
Acreage: 3,105

Numenius americanus

View Species in MT Field Guide

Common Name: Long-billed Curlew
General Habitat: Grasslands
Description: Birds

Mapping Delineation:

Confirmed breeding area based on the presence of a nest, chicks, or territorial adults during the breeding season. Point observation location is buffered by a minimum distance of 200 meters in order to approximate the breeding territory size reported for the species in Idaho and otherwise is buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters.

Species Status

Click Status for Explanations

Natural Heritage Ranks:

State: S3B
Global: G5

FWP CFWCS Tier: 1

MT PIF Code: 2

Federal Agency Status:

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service:
U.S. Forest Service:
U.S. Bureau of Land Management: SENSITIVE

Species Occurrences

Species Occurence Map Label: 10079338

First Observation Date: 06/04/2010
Last Observation Date: 06/04/2010
SO Number:
Acreage: 31

Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi

View Species in MT Field Guide

Common Name: Westslope Cutthroat Trout
General Habitat: Mountain streams, rivers, lakes
Description: Fish

Mapping Delineation:

Stream reaches and standing water bodies where the species presence has been confirmed through direct capture or where they are believed to be present based on the professional judgement of a fisheries biologist due to confirmed presence in adjacent areas. In order to reflect the importance of adjacent terrestrial habitats to survival, stream reaches are buffered 100 meters, standing water bodies greater than 1 acre are buffered 50 meters, and standing water bodies less than 1 acre are buffered 30 meters into the terrestrial habitat based on PACFISH/INFISH Riparian Conservation Area standards.

Species of Concern Data Report

Visit http://mtnhp.org for additional information.

Report Date:
Wednesday, February 25, 2015

Species Status — Click Status for Explanations

Natural Heritage Ranks:
State: S2
Global: G4T3

Federal Agency Status:
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service:
U.S. Forest Service: SENSITIVE
U.S. Bureau of Land Management: SENSITIVE

FWP CFWCS Tier: 1

MT PIF Code:

Species Occurrences

Species Occurence Map Label: 10097809
First Observation Date:
Last Observation Date:
SO Number:
Acreage: 34

Species Occurence Map Label: 10097808
First Observation Date:
Last Observation Date:
SO Number:
Acreage: 163

Species Occurence Map Label: 10100866
First Observation Date:
Last Observation Date:
SO Number:
Acreage: 25,765

Myotis lucifugus

View Species in MT Field Guide

Common Name: Little Brown Myotis
General Habitat: Generalist
Description: Mammals

Mapping Delineation:

Confirmed area of occupancy based on the documented presence (mistnet captures, definitively identified acoustic recordings, or definitively identified roosting individuals) of adults or juveniles. Point observation location is buffered by a distance of 1,600 meters in order to encompass the greater than 1,500 meters foraging distance reported for the species in New Brunswick, Canada and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters.

Species Status — Click Status for Explanations

Natural Heritage Ranks:
State: S3
Global: G3

Federal Agency Status:
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service:
U.S. Forest Service:
U.S. Bureau of Land Management:

FWP CFWCS Tier: 3

MT PIF Code:

Species Occurrences

Species Occurence Map Label: 10113569
First Observation Date: 07/30/2009
Last Observation Date: 07/30/2009
SO Number:
Acreage: 1,987

Species Occurrences

Species Occurence Map Label: 10113570

First Observation Date: 07/30/2009
Last Observation Date: 07/30/2009
SO Number:
Acreage: 1,987

Species Occurence Map Label: 10113572

First Observation Date: 07/30/2009
Last Observation Date: 07/30/2009
SO Number:
Acreage: 1,987

Lasiurus cinereus

View Species in MT Field Guide

Common Name: Hoary Bat
Description: Mammals
General Habitat: Riparian and forest

Mapping Delineation:
Confirmed area of occupancy based on the documented presence (mistnet captures, definitively identified acoustic recordings, and definitively identified roosting individuals) of adults or juveniles during the active season. Point observation location is buffered by a minimum distance of 3,500 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the maximum reported foraging distance for the congeneric Lasiurus borealis and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters.

Species Status

Click Status for Explanations

Natural Heritage Ranks:
State: S3
Global: G5

FWP CFWCS Tier: 2

MT PIF Code:

Federal Agency Status:
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service:
U.S. Forest Service:
U.S. Bureau of Land Management:

Species Occurrences

Species Occurence Map Label: 10110790

First Observation Date: 07/30/2009
Last Observation Date: 07/30/2009
SO Number:
Acreage: 9,510

Species Occurence Map Label: 10110792

First Observation Date: 07/30/2009
Last Observation Date: 07/30/2009
SO Number:
Acreage: 9,510

Species Occurence Map Label: 10110798

First Observation Date: 07/31/2009
Last Observation Date: 07/31/2009
SO Number:
Acreage: 9,510

MONTANA Natural Heritage Program
Natural Resource Information System
Montana State Library
PO Box 201800
Helena, MT 59620-1800
(406)444-3009 mtnhp@mt.gov

Species of Concern Data Report

Visit http://mtnhp.org for additional information.

Report Date:
Wednesday, February 25, 2015

Carex idahoa

View Species in MT Field Guide

Common Name: Idaho Sedge
General Habitat: Wetland/Riparian
Description: Vascular Plants

Mapping Delineation:

Individual occurrences are generally based upon a discretely mapped area provided by an observer and are not separated by any pre-defined distance. Individual clusters of plants mapped at fine spatial scales (separated by less than approximately 25-50 meters) may be grouped together into one occurrence if they are not separated by distinct areas of habitat or terrain features. Point observations are buffered to encompass any locational uncertainty associated with the observation.

Species Status

Click Status for Explanations

Natural Heritage Ranks:

State: S3
Global: G2G3

Federal Agency Status:

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service:
U.S. Forest Service: SENSITIVE
U.S. Bureau of Land Management: SENSITIVE

Species Occurrences

Species Occurence Map Label: 15864

First Observation Date:	01/01/1897	SO Number:	39	Acreage:	49,683
Last Observation Date:	12/31/1897	SO Rank:	H		

APPENDIX E. Montana Office of Tourism Report

TOURISM REPORT

MONTANA ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (MEPA) & MCA 23-1-110

The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has initiated the review process as mandated by MCA 23-1-110 and the Montana Environmental Policy Act in its consideration of the project described below. As part of the review process, input and comments are being solicited. Please complete the project name and project description portions and submit this form to:

Carol Crockett, Grant Manager
Department of Commerce
301 S. Park Ave.
Helena, MT 59601

Project Name: Kohrs Bend Fishing Access Site (FAS) Improvement Project

Project Description: The Kohrs Bend FAS is located between the Upper Clark Fork River and Interstate 90 approximately 7 miles north of Deer Lodge, Montana in Powell County. The FAS is in Township 9 North, Range 9 West, Sections 28 and 33. Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks proposes to improve the Kohrs Bend FAS in two phases. Phase 1 includes improvements to the existing gravel roads and parking spaces, as well as installation of an additional 14 parking spaces, a gravel boat ramp, concrete latrine with walking path, security gate, and fencing with turnstiles and a cattle guard. Phase 2 is replacing existing riprap along a section of the Upper Clark Fork River with a more natural method of streambank stabilization.

1. Would this site development project have an impact on the tourism economy?
   NO **YES** If YES, briefly describe:

Yes, as described, this project has the potential to positively impact the tourism and recreation industry economy if properly maintained. We are assuming the agency has determined it has necessary funding for the on-going operations and maintenance once this project is complete.

2. Does this impending improvement alter the quality or quantity of recreation/tourism opportunities and settings?
   NO **YES** If YES, briefly describe:

Yes, as described, the project has the potential to improve quality and quantity of tourism and recreational opportunities if properly maintained. We are assuming the agency has determined it has necessary funding for the on-going operations and maintenance once this project is complete.

Signature Carol Crockett, Grant Manager Date April 20, 2015

2/93
7/98sed

APPENDIX F. Preliminary Concept Site Plan